A little smaller than *C. mannerheimi*, Gebl., lighter in colour, especially legs and antennæ, surface more shiny. Head much more sparsely punctate, with more prominent eyes and deeper foveæ; prothorax more transverse, with wider marginal channel and more obtuse hind angles, surface less and not confluently punctate; elytra shorter and a little more convex, sides more rounded, basal border strongly sinuate on each side, apex hardly truncate, striæ much finer, 7 less evident near apex, surface more finely punctate, and with shorter pubescence.

24 ex., ♂ ♀.

XXXII.—*Coleoptera of the Second Mt. Everest Expedition, 1922.*—Part II. *Heteromera.* By K. G. Blair, B.Sc., F.E.S.

The total number of Heteromera collected by the Expedition of 1922 amounts to 139 compared with 17 obtained last year, though the number of species is only 7 compared with 4 (or possibly 5) of last year; only one of these, *Mylabris przewalskyi*, was obtained in both years. The rest of the Heteromera all belong to the family Tenebrionidæ, and all the species are apparently undescribed, though belonging either to genera that are peculiar to the mountainous regions of Central Asia or to groups of species characteristic of this region in more widely Palæarctic genera. They were all captured by Dr. T. G. Longstaff, the Medical Officer of the Expedition, the Tenebrionidæ all under stones, and, except the *Gnaptorina*, all in the vicinity of the Base Camp, Rongbuk, Thibet, at an elevation of 16,500 ft., *i. e.*, about 2000 ft. lower than last year's locality and about 2 miles further from Everest, but with an identical aspect. Probably the great difference in the material secured in the two years is due largely to this method of collecting, though the early date, 16th to 20th May, about two months earlier than last year, no doubt accounts for the comparative absence in 1922 of flower-frequenting species—indeed, Dr. Longstaff informs me that there were no flowers.

Fam. Tenebrionidæ.

1. *Ascelosodis everestinus*, sp. n.

Ovate, blackish piceous, antennæ, legs, and underside paler. Clypeal lobe of head very densely rugosely punctate, not very prominent or sharply separated from the lateral lobes; clypeal suture but faintly perceptible; vertex rather sparsely but sharply punctate, the punctures becoming denser and obliquely elongate towards the sides. Antennæ short, not reaching to base of thorax, first three joints stout, the 3rd scarcely longer than the 2nd, 4th to 8th narrower, almost as wide as long, 9th to 11th wider, transverse. Thorax more than twice as wide as its median length, anterior margin broadly concave, posterior margin almost parallel with it, sides rounded, anterior angles obtuse, rounded at apex, posterior angles completely rounded; lateral borders narrow but distinct, anterior and posterior margins interrupted in the middle; disc evenly convex from side to side, rather sparsely asperately punctate in the middle, more densely so towards the sides; lateral margins with a sparse fringe of long hairs arising from beneath. Scutellum minute, frequently concealed by the base of the thorax. Elytra shortly ovate, shoulders rounded without a lateral carina, epipleura narrow, completely ventral; surface moderately shining, very finely and sparsely muricately punctate, not more densely so towards the sides, with fine irregularly branching lines all over; lateral margins, especially near the shoulders, flavo-ciliate.

Length 5–6 mm.

12 ex.

According to the key given by Bates (Cist. Ent. ii. p. 468) this species would run down to *A. haagi*, Bates, which is unknown to me, but from which it evidently differs in its smaller size and rounded shoulders to the elytra.

2. *Ascelosodis longstaffi*, sp. n.

Very closely resembles the preceding in size and form, but has rather shorter antennæ and the elytra rather strongly and densely though somewhat irregularly punctate, with the scutellar area very much more finely and evenly punctured than the central portion of the disc. The antennæ are similarly constructed to those of *A. everestinus*, but shorter, joints 4 to 8 being feebly transverse.

Length 5 mm.

6 ex.

From *A. serripes*, Redt., it differs in having the anterior lobe of the head very much less prominent, the antennæ shorter, the anterior angles of the thorax obtuse, rounded at the apex, and the posterior angles completely rounded; the puncturation is also finer and muricate in character.

These two species, and presumably *A. haagi*, Bates, differ from the normal form of the genus in the median lobe of the head being very much less prominent, giving it a superficial resemblance to the head of *Spyrathus*.

The British Museum possesses three further species, collected by the Thibet Expedition of 1904, that may be assigned to this genus, though two of them differ in the form of the prothorax, the sides of which are straight or feebly sinuate behind, so that the posterior angles are approximately rectangular. According to Reitter's 'Bestimmungs-Tabellen' (xlii. p. 87), this character would place them in *Gnathosia*, but this genus has, *inter alia*, the thorax more or less conical, widest at the base, the external apical angle of the anterior tibiæ not produced, etc. In other respects they agree with *Ascelosodis*, so that it appears unnecessary to erect a new genus for their reception.

The following key, alternative to that given by Bates, will supplement it by the inclusion of the new species * :—

1 (20).	Sides of thorax rounded to base, posterior angles very obtuse or rounded	2.
2 (15).	Median lobe of head well-defined and prominent	3.
3 (14).	Base of thorax not markedly bisinuate....	4.
4 (9).	Elytral shoulders rounded..............	5.
5 (8).	Thorax widest about the middle, lateral margins not reflexed..	6.
6 (7).	Anterior and posterior margins of thorax finely bordered throughout; median lobe of head not sharply divided from lateral lobe; sides of thorax and elytra ciliate beneath............................	*serripes*, Redt.
7 (6).	Anterior and posterior borders of thorax widely interrupted in the middle; median lobe of head divided from lateral lobes by short distinct sulci; sides of thorax and elytra not ciliate beneath	*waltoni*, sp. n.†

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* *A. ovoideus*, Fairm., from Kashmir, unknown to me, is omitted; *A. inermis*, Fairm., belongs apparently to *Syachis*, Bates, and is possibly identical with *A. himalaicus*. *Orocina*, Reitt., with two species from Turkestan, both unknown to me, does not appear to differ from *Ascelosodis*, Bates; the latter genus was unknown to Reitter, and the labrum is not normally concealed as stated by him.

† *Ascelosodis waltoni*, sp. n.

Is very similar to *A. serripes*, Redt., but, in addition to the differences given above, the head is very finely and sparsely punctate, rather more strongly so towards the vertex, the punctures becoming strigose above the eye. From *A. intermedius*, Bates, which it resembles in the sides of the thorax and elytra being not ciliate beneath, it differs in size, in the sharply-separated median lobe of the head, in the shape of the thorax, etc.

Length 5½–7½ mm.

Habitat. Gyangtse, 13,000 ft., June 1904, Thibet Expedition (*H. J. Walton*).

Numerous examples.

8 (5).	Thorax widest behind the middle; lateral margins finely but distinctly reflexed ..	*concinnus*, Bates.
9 (4).	Elytral shoulders obtuse, but more or less prominent and dentiform	10.
10 (13).	Sides of thorax and elytra with long hairs beneath..............................	11.
11 (12).	Median lobe of head feebly separated from lateral lobes; elytral puncturation not muricate	*assimilis*, Bates.
12 (11).	Median lobe of head strongly separated from lateral lobes; elytral puncturation muricate	*ciliatus*, Bates.
13 (10).	Sides of thorax and elytra not ciliate	*intermedia*, Bates.
14 (3).	Base of thorax notably bisinuate	*grandis*, Bates.
15 (2).	Median lobe of head not very prominent, nearly continuous with lateral lobes ..	16.
16 (17).	Humeral angles of elytra distinct	*haagi*, Bates.
17 (16).	Humeral angles of elytra rounded........	18.
18 (19).	Elytra almost impunctate	*everestina*, sp. n.
19 (18).	Elytra evidently punctate	*longstaffi*, sp. n.
20 (1).	Sides of thorax straight or feebly sinuate before posterior angles, which are rectangular..........................	21.
21 (22).	Thorax and elytra strongly punctured	*thibetana*, sp. n.*
22 (21).	Thorax and elytra feebly and sparsely punctured..........................	*nitida*, sp. n.†

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* *Ascelosodis thibetana*, sp. n.

Pitchy black, moderately nitid, underside, legs, and antennæ reddish; head almost impunctate in the middle, clypeal lobe strongly prominent and sharply separated from the lateral lobes, with a number of fine furrows running up to above the eyes. Thorax about twice as wide as long, sides rounded in the middle but feebly sinuate before both anterior and posterior angles, rendering the former acute and prominent, the latter almost rectangular, base feebly rounded with an impression each side about the middle, disc strongly muricately punctate, more densely so towards the sides. Elytra shortly ovate, widest about the middle, the base feebly and broadly emarginate, basal carina entire, somewhat corrugated; disc convex, strongly and rather densely muricately punctate, especially towards the sides; reflexed portion rather sparingly ciliate.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Habitat. Gyangtse, 13,000 ft., June 1904, Thibet Expedition (*H. J. Walton*).

Numerous examples.

† *Ascelosodis nitida*, sp. n.

Very similar to the above, but more nitid, and more sparingly and finely punctate, the elytral punctures being obsolescent, the thorax much less strongly rounded at the sides, and, with the sides of the elytra, more densely ciliate beneath.

Length 7 mm.

Habitat. Sikkim, 1904, Thibet Expedition (*H. J. Walton*).

3 ex.

Gnaptorina brucei, sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, convex, nitid, black; upper surface moderately strongly irregularly punctate. Head much narrower than the thorax, the sides convergent and bisinuate before the eyes, clypeus widely but not deeply emarginate ; antennæ stout, not or scarcely reaching base of thorax, 3rd joint nearly as long as the two following together, 4th to 7th submoniliform, nitid, slightly decreasing in length, 8th to 11th moniliform, opaque, slightly increasing in thickness. Thorax subquadrate, a little broader than long, widest before the middle, the sides rounded in front, almost straight behind, narrowly bordered throughout ; anterior margin truncate, border widely interrupted in the middle, anterior angles rounded ; base truncate, posterior angles rectangular; disc rather strongly convex transversely even at the base, with an indistinct median longitudinal impression. Scutellum invisible. Elytra broadly ovate, strongly convex transversely, the base fitting closely to and slightly overlapped by the base of the thorax, the sides rounded throughout, their greatest breadth behind the middle, the lateral carina visible from above for rather more than half its length, continuous to apex ; disc more finely punctate than that of thorax with numerous irregular lines. Prosternal process narrow, with median impression, deflexed behind coxæ with the apex slightly prominent. Anterior tibiæ not or scarcely thickened towards apex, external apical angle not developed, a single large apical spur in both sexes ; anterior tarsi simple in both sexes, claw-joint nearly as long as the rest together.

♂. Spur of anterior tibiæ stout, tapering, scarcely longer than first tarsal joint ; spurs of hind tibiæ tapering, not sharply pointed, the inner slightly the larger.

♀. Spur of anterior tibiæ flattened, wider towards the apex than at the base, apex rounded, as long as first three tarsal joints, but apparently much subject to abrasion, spurs of hind tibiæ flattened, parallel-sided, blunt at apex, the inner the larger. Antennæ shorter.

Length 10–11 mm.

2 ♂, 1 ♀, Tengkye-La, Thibet, 16,000 ft., 14th June, 1922.

The species was also collected in Sikkim by the 1904 Expedition. Closely allied, *ex descr.*, to *G. felicitana*, Rtt., from Central Asia, but the latter is described as subopaque, with the first two joints of the anterior tarsi densely pubescent.

I retain the generic name *Gnaptorina*, Reitter, for this species, as it is by no means certain that Reitter's genus (type *felicitana*, from Central Asia) is synonymous with *Tagonoides*, Fairm. (type *delavayi*, from Yunnan). It may be noted that *T. zabriformis*, Fairm., is wrongly placed ; it is a *Bioramix*, Bates (= *Botiras*, Fairm. = *Faustia*, Kr., doubtfully distinct from *Platyscelis*), while *Botiras striatellus*, Fairm. = *Bioramix asidioides*, Bates.

Blaps himalaica, sp. n.

Small, subcylindrical, rather strongly convex transversely, moderately nitid, black. Head moderately densely and finely punctate, clypeus broadly but feebly emarginate ; antennæ not reaching base of thorax, 3rd joint nearly as long as the three following together, 4th to 7th equal, slightly longer than wide, 8th to 10th moniliform, about as wide as long. Thorax slightly wider than long, narrower at apex than at base, widest before the middle, sides finely bordered, rounded in front, almost straight or feebly sinuate towards base, anterior margin feebly emarginate, not bordered in the middle, anterior angles rounded, base almost straight, posterior angles subrectangular but blunted at apex ; disc rather strongly convex transversely even at the base, finely and less densely punctate than the head. Scutellum invisible. Elytra elongate-oval, about ¼ wider than the thorax, sides feebly rounded, lateral margin visible from above for about half its length, apex rounded with a small sutural excision, but no special thickening or prolongation in either sex, disc finely and not very densely asperately punctate, epipleura subparallel as far as the 2nd abdominal segment, the marginal carinæ thence converging to meet about halfway along anal sternite. Prosternal process sulcate, declivous behind the coxæ but with a blunt apical projection. Second abdominal segment about as long as anal segment ; no hair-pad in the male. Legs normal, femora not markedly clavate, anterior tibiæ straight, anterior tarsi short, posterior tarsi moderately slender, first joint about as long as last and slightly longer than the 2nd and 3rd together, the inferior prolongation of the claw-joint bluntly rounded at apex.

♂. Antennæ a little longer than those of the ♀, and general outline more cylindrical, the elytra a little narrower, but with no obvious characters in the legs or abdominal sternites.

Length 15 mm.

2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Must be very close, *ex descr.*, to *B. helopioides*, Seidl., from Central Asia, which is stated to have the thorax longer than broad, subcylindrical, with the sides almost straight.

Platyscelis (*Leipopleura*) *ænescens*, sp. n.

Elongate-oval, nitid, piceous black, with the underside, antennæ, mouth-parts, and legs reddish and the elytra with a distinct brassy tinge. Head strongly transverse, broadly rounded in front, the clypeal suture arcuate, very distinct, the clypeus somewhat upturned, not continuing the plane of the frons; antennæ just about reaching posterior angles of thorax, clothed with short rather dense golden pubescence, 3rd joint a little longer than 4th, 4th to 8th equal, a little longer than broad, 9th and 10th subtransverse, 11th longer, pyriform. Prothorax about $\frac{1}{4}$ as wide again as long, widest near base, the sides arcuately narrowed to apex, anterior angles slightly obtuse, rounded at apex, posterior angles subrectangular, also rounded at apex, sides flattened, the explanate border decreasing towards anterior angles; disc convex, distinctly but not very closely punctate. Scutellum small, usually concealed beneath the base of the thorax. Elytra ovate, punctures very fine, scarcely visible, the whole surface covered with shallow irregular depressions, upper carina of epipleura present throughout, distinctly explanate around the humeral angle, forming the lateral carina for the first half of its length, then somewhat deflexed and invisible from above.

♂. Anterior tibiæ strongly widened towards apex, external apical angle acute; anterior tarsi strongly expanded, 1st joint small, 2nd very large, 3rd and 4th gradually decreasing in size; intermediate tarsi less strongly expanded, the 2nd joint being the largest, the 1st about equal to the 3rd, 3rd and 4th decreasing.

♀. External apical angle of anterior tibiæ rounded, less strongly produced; all tarsi simple; 1st joint of anterior tarsi elongate, nearly as long as the two following together, 2nd to 4th transverse, subequal.

Length 9 mm.

Numerous examples.

Probably most closely allied to *P. micans*, Reitt., but differing in numerous points, the shape of the thorax giving it a more elliptical outline, its puncturation finer, while that of the elytra is scarcely visible.

Læna alticola, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately nitid, nearly glabrous, blackish piceous, with the antennæ, mouth-parts, and legs reddish.

Head strongly, rather unevenly punctate, usually with a median space clear of punctures and another above the base of each antenna. Antennæ slender, reaching a little beyond the base of the thorax, all joints longer than broad, 3rd joint about 1½ times as long as 2nd or 4th. Thorax wider than head, transverse, convex, as strongly but rather more sparingly punctured than the head, both with scattered inconspicuous hairs, widest in front of the middle, the sides rounded with a fine lateral carina; base and apex not bordered, all the angles rounded. Elytra elongate-ovate, not much wider than the thorax, striæ scarcely impressed, but strongly and closely punctate, intervals nearly flat, each with a median row of fine punctures rather irregularly spaced; pubescence scarcely visible except at shoulders and at apex; suture narrowly depressed just behind scutellum and on apical declivity. Legs stout, femora rather strongly thickened but not toothed, tibiæ gradually thickened from base to apex, not appreciably curved.

Length 6–7 mm.

Numerous examples.

Must be very close, *ex descr.*, to *L. rosti*, Reitt., from Kashmir, but is not deep black, and has the legs, including the femora, distinctly reddish; the anterior tibiæ straight, and the thorax apparently more strongly transverse. The colour varies from reddish testaceous to blackish piceous, probably according to the age of the individual.

Fam. Meloidæ.

Mylabris przewalskyi, Dokhtouroff.

A single specimen represents the only species amongst those found by the 1921 Expedition that was found this year also.

[To be continued.]

XXXIII.—*Previously undescribed* Scolytidæ *and* Platypodidæ *from the Indian Area.*—Part II. By Lt.-Col. F. WINN SAMPSON, F.E.S.

Platypus abruptus, sp. n.

Dark reddish brown. *Front* flat, very slightly concave over the mouth, the surface shagreened, with shallow piliferous punctures and a few longitudinal striæ below the eyes, sparsely hairy. *Prothorax* subquadrangular, irregularly